

NOZZLE COUPLING

Invented by

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1 NOZZLE COUPLING

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4 Field of the Invention

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6 This invention relates to misting systems and to nozzle  
7 couplings for use with misting systems.  
8

9 Background of the Invention

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11 Misting systems are popular in hot and dry climates  
12 where the rapid evaporation of mist is capable of quickly  
13 and efficiently cooling outdoor areas, such as private and  
14 commercial patios, outdoor seating areas, outdoor  
15 restaurants, etc. A problem with existing misting is that  
16 it is difficult to fix and alter the direction of the mist  
17 spray.  
18

19 Thus, there is a need for a new and improved misting  
20 system and, more particularly, for a new and improved nozzle  
21 coupling for use with a misting system that is inexpensive,  
22 easy to construct and maintain, and that is capable of  
23 directing mist in predetermined directions.

[illegible]

2

1 element and the complementary engagement element is a  
2 complement threaded element, and this can be reversed. The  
3 channel extending through the connector is characterized by  
4 a passage that communicates with opposing counterbores  
5 disposed at the opposing ends that are each capable of  
6 connector a fluid conducting conduit.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Referring to the drawings:

FIG. 1 is a side elevation of a nozzle coupling, in accordance with the principle of the invention, the nozzle coupling including a connector having ends coupled in fluid communication to fluid conducting conduits and an attached nozzle for receiving fluid from the connector and spraying it outwardly therefrom;

FIG. 2 is an exploded isometric view of the nozzle coupling of FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is an end elevation of the nozzle coupling of FIG. 1;

FIG. 4 is a sectional view of the connector taken along line 4-4 of FIG. 1 with the nozzle shown detached therefrom;

FIG. 5 is a view of the nozzle coupling of FIG. 1 shown as it would appear incorporated into a misting system; and

FIG. 6 is an isometric view of the connector of FIG. 1 and a wrench engaging the connector.

1 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF A PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

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3 Turning now to the drawings, in which like reference  
4 characters indicate corresponding elements throughout the  
5 several views, attention is first directed to FIG. 1 in  
6 which is seen a side elevation of a nozzle coupling,  
7 embodying the principle of the instant invention, generally  
8 indicated by the reference character 10 and including a  
9 connector 11 and an attached nozzle 12. Connector 11 is  
10 fashioned from plastic, brass, stainless steel or aluminum  
11 with brass being preferred and other materials can be used  
12 if desired. Connector 11 is integrally fashioned by  
13 machining stock or by molding with the former being  
14 preferred. Connector 11 can also be assembled from two or  
15 more prefabricated parts with welding, adhesive, etc.

16  
17 Turning to FIG. 4, which is a sectional view taken  
18 along line 4-4 of FIG. 1, connector 11 is an elongate  
19 tubular body 20 having opposing open ends 21,22. Body 20  
20 bounds a channel 23, which extends longitudinally  
21 therethrough from end 21 to end 22. In this embodiment,  
22 channel 23 is characterized by an intermediate passage 24  
23 that communicates with opposing counterbores 25,26.  
24 Counterbore 25 is capable of receiving an end 30 of a fluid  
25 conducting conduit 31 and counterbore 26 is capable of

1 receiving an end 32 of a fluid conducting conduit 33. The  
 2 outer diameters of ends 30,32 of conduits 31,33 are somewhat  
 3 smaller than the inner diameters of counterbores 25,26,  
 4 respectively, which permits counterbores 25,26 to receive  
 5 ends 30,32, respectively, providing a relatively snug fit.  
 6 Beads 34,35 of adhesive or solder are applied between ends  
 7 21,22 and the outer surfaces of conduits 31,32,  
 8 respectively, providing a substantially fluid-tight seal  
 9 between ends 21,22 and conduits 31,33. Conduits 31,33 can  
 10 be attached to connector 11 in fluid communication with  
 11 channel 24 in other ways, which will readily occur to the  
 12 skilled artisan.

13  
 14 A threaded bore 40 extends inwardly through body 20 at  
 15 passage 24 and communicates with passage 24. Further to  
 16 FIG. 2, nozzle 12 has a threaded end 41 that complements  
 17 threaded bore 40 and is capable of being threadably received  
 18 by and removed from threaded bore 40 in a conventional  
 19 manner. Although threaded features represent a preferred  
 20 attachment assembly for detachably coupling nozzle 12 to  
 21 connector 11, snap features, press fitting and other  
 22 suitable manners of detachable engagement can be employed.  
 23 Nozzle 12 can also be fixed to connector if desired or  
 24 adhesively attached. As shown in FIG. 1, nozzle 12 attaches  
 25 to body 20 between ends 21,22. Nozzle 12 is a conventional

1 misting nozzle that is capable of receiving fluid proximate  
2 end 41 from passage 24 and spraying it outwardly from its  
3 opposing end in the form of mist. So when attached to body  
4 20 as in FIGS. 1 and 3, nozzle 12 is attached to connector  
5 11 between ends 21,22 in fluid communication with channel 23  
6 (FIG. 4) to receive fluid from channel 23 and spray it  
7 outwardly therefrom in the form of mist 45.

8  
9       Conduits 31,33 are capable of receiving and conducting  
10 fluid from a fluid source. The fluid source is typically a  
11 water source, and it is intended that conduit 31 is attached  
12 to a water source such a garden hose or perhaps a dedicated  
13 or permanent water supply line. Conduit 33 can be attached  
14 to the fluid source instead of conduit 31 if desired.  
15 Conduit 31 is capable of delivering water into passage 24  
16 and onward through conduit 33. Although only one nozzle  
17 coupling is shown, it is envisioned that a plurality of such  
18 nozzle couplings be coupled together in fluid communication  
19 with a plurality of conduits or conduit segments upstream  
20 and/or downstream of nozzle coupling 10 so as to form a  
21 misting system. When such a misting system is charged with  
22 pressurized water, it is driven outwardly through the  
23 nozzles of the nozzle couplings providing mist. And so when  
24 pressurized water passes into passage 24, part of it will be  
25 collected by nozzle 12 and sprayed outwardly therefrom in



1 the form of mist 45, which is denoted in FIGS. 1 and 3.  
2 Those of ordinary skill will readily appreciate that nozzle  
3 coupling 10 may be incorporated into a misting system having  
4 the same such nozzle couplings or different forms of nozzle  
5 assemblies.

6  
7 Referring to FIGS. 2 and 3, body 20 includes an outer  
8 surface that is characterized by adjacent exterior facets or  
9 faces 50A-50H that extend longitudinally of body 11 from end  
10 21 to end 22. As best represented in FIG. 3, body 20  
11 incorporates eight facets and in cross section is octagonal  
12 in shape. Facets 50A-50H define different planes and are  
13 substantially equally sized. Less or more such facets can  
14 be incorporated with body 20 and even one can be provided if  
15 desired consistent with the teachings of the invention.  
16 Facets 50A-50H can be differently sized if desired depending  
17 on specific needs. As shown in FIG. 2, bore 40 extends into  
18 facet 50A and nozzle 12 is disposed at facet 50A when  
19 attached to connector 11. Facets 50B-50H are disposed apart  
20 from nozzle 12 and defined planes that are each different  
21 from each other and from facet 50A.

22  
23 In a typical installation as shown in FIG. 5, a misting  
24 system 60 incorporating nozzle coupling 10 is secured to a  
25 supporting surface 61, such as that provided by an elevated



